



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Sale of State quinine; mortality from malaria in Italy.

Year.	State quinine sold.	Deaths from malaria.	Net profits from sale of State quinine.	Year.	State quinine sold.	Deaths from malaria.	Net profits from sale of State quinine.
	<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Lire.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Lire.</i>
1890		15, 147		1898		11, 378	
1891		18, 190		1899		10, 811	
1892		15, 531		1900		15, 865	
1893		15, 301		1901		13, 358	
1894		15, 296		1902-3	2, 242	9, 908	34, 006
1895		16, 464		1903-4	7, 234	8, 513	180, 000
1896		14, 017		1904-5	14, 071	8, 501	171, 000
1897		11, 947		1905-6	18, 000	7, 753	230, 000

The Italian lire equals about 20 cents.

Altho decreasing rapidly under these efforts, malaria continues to be the greatest affliction with which the Italian sanitary authorities have to deal, except perhaps that other scourge of southern Italy and Sicily, trachoma, in which Americans have a more than common interest because of the enormous Italian emigration. These energetic measures are being carried out with persistence and assiduity. They are bound to have, finally, the result hoped for—the extinction of malaria as an epidemic disease in Italy.

JAPAN.

Report from Kobe—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Kilpatrick reports, September 1, as follows:

Month of August, 1906.

Steamship *Korea*, for Honolulu, 229; steamship *America Maru*, for San Francisco, 4, for Honolulu, 281; steamship *Siberia*, for San Francisco, 4, for Honolulu, 253; steamship *Kasato Maru*, for Honolulu, 327; steamship *China*, for San Francisco, 2, for Honolulu, 82.

MEXICO.

Reports from Progreso—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Yellow fever in Merida.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports, October 8 and 19, as follows:

Week ended October 6, 1906. Yellow fever continued in Merida, but with fewer new cases per day. In Progreso no quarantinable disease occurred. Several "suspect" cases were sent to the lazaretto. During the week 6 steamships were dispatched, with passengers 35 and crews 245. One of the steamships was fumigated.

Two weeks ended October 20, 1906. Yellow fever continued in Merida, either originating there or imported from the adjacent country. In Progreso no quarantinable disease was reported, but several febrile cases were committed to the lazaretto for observation. During the 2 weeks 11 steamships were dispatched, carrying 352 persons in crews and 37 as passengers from this port. Of these vessels 5 were fumigated.